

AIDS Surveillance Report

for HIV Prevention Planning and Ranking of Priority Populations

AHA

Division of Epidemiology
Administration for HIV/AIDS
Department of Health
Washington, D.C.

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Preface

- This document is being provided to the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee to prioritize the target populations for interventions.
- A limitation of this document is that HIV surveillance has not been implemented in the District of Columbia.
- This document is based primarily on cases verified and data captured in the system used for AIDS case surveillance.
- In January 1993, the CDC expanded the AIDS case definition for adults and adolescents to include laboratory findings of HIV-related immunosuppression, invasive cervical cancer, etc. which caused artificial surges and ensuing declines in AIDS case numbers.
- Data for 1999 are not complete due to delays in reporting.

Abbreviations Glossary

B	=Black or African-American
dx	=Diagnosis
F	=Female
H	=Hispanic or Latino
HETCON	=Heterosexual Contact with high risk partner
IDU	=Injection Drug Use
M	=Male
MSM	=Men who have Sex with Men
MSM/IDU	=Men who have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs
W	=White or Caucasian

Introduction

- The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases has been decreasing, as well as the number of deaths attributed to HIV/AIDS.
- As treatment regimens prolong survival with HIV disease, progression to AIDS is slowed or halted.
- These “declines reflect the beneficial impact of HIV prevention programs, HAART [highly active antiretroviral therapy], and opportunistic infection prophylaxis.”

SOURCE: *MMWR*, January 14, 2000; Editorial Note

- Less individuals are diagnosed with AIDS; yet, HIV is continuing to be transmitted.

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Introduction (continued)

- The AIDS surveillance data can show the direction of the changing epidemic and what subpopulations are increasingly affected.
- HIV infection among adolescents and young adults (13-24 years of age) is suspected to be much higher than what is evident in the AIDS case total.
- From January 1994 through June 1997 in 25 states that conducted name-based HIV surveillance, 14% of HIV cases occurred in persons aged 13-24, yet only 3% of AIDS cases were from this age group.

SOURCE: *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-13):5

- Current estimated HIV prevalence is between 11,700 to 17,100 District residents.

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

AIDS Trends by Exposure Category

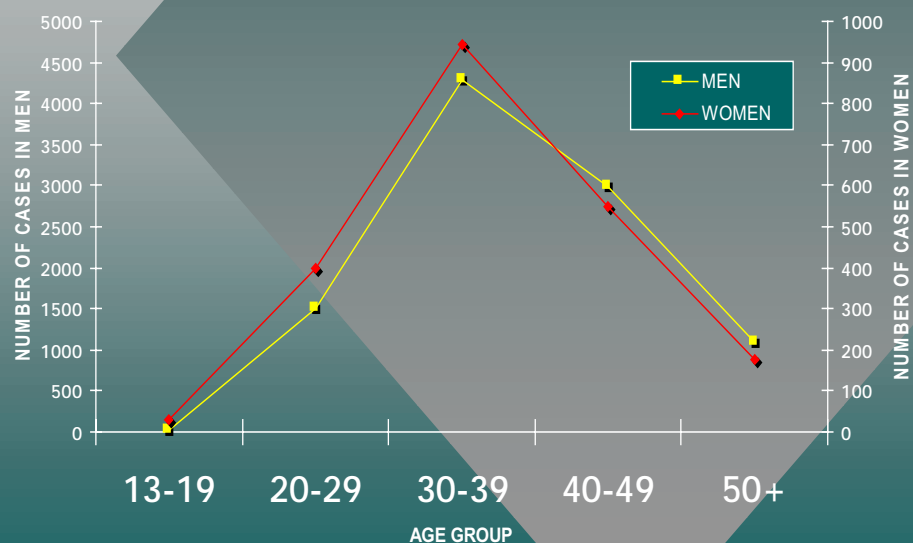
- For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories.
- Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy.
- “Heterosexual contact” cases refer to persons who report specific heterosexual contact with HIV-infected partners or with high-risk partners of the opposite sex (i.e., an injecting drug user) and report no other primary risk.
- “Men who have Sex with Men” cases include men who reported sexual contact with both men and women **AND** men who reported sexual contact with men and not with women **AND** transgendered men.

AIDS Trends in District Women

- AIDS cases among women continue to increase faster than those among men.
- The rate and number of AIDS cases among Black women remain higher than among White men since 1993.
- Women tend to be younger than men at the time of initial AIDS diagnosis.
- The majority of AIDS cases among women are ascribed to IDU; yet, heterosexual contact cases are increasing.

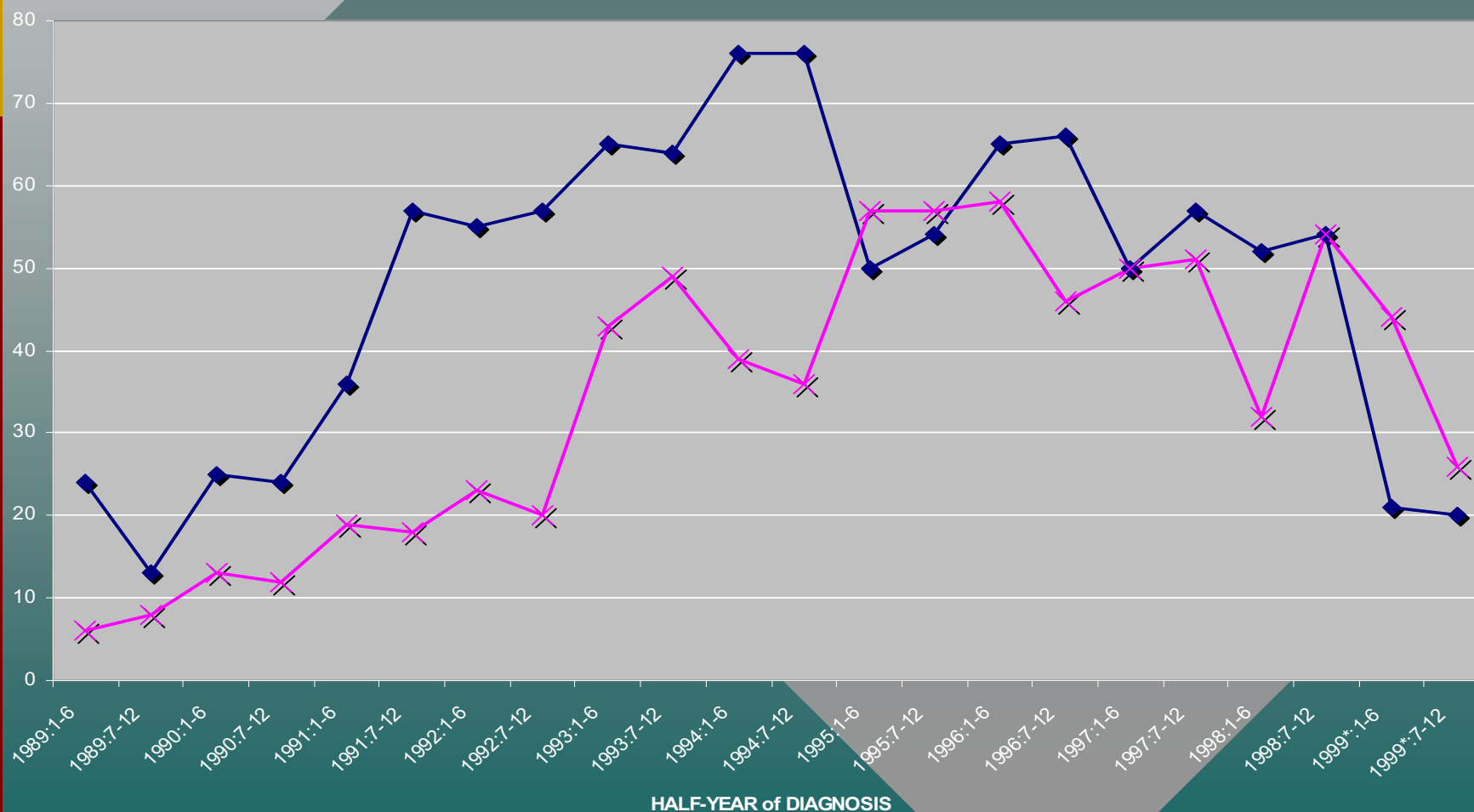
SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Adults/Adolescents with AIDS
by Gender and Age Group
reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Women with AIDS by IDU and HETCON Exposure reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

◆ Injection Drug Use ✕ Heterosexual Contact

*Data for 1999 are incomplete due to reporting delays.

Special Note:

- District of Columbia resident AIDS cases among Black females categorized as HETCON are younger than Black females categorized as IDU at the time of their initial AIDS diagnosis,

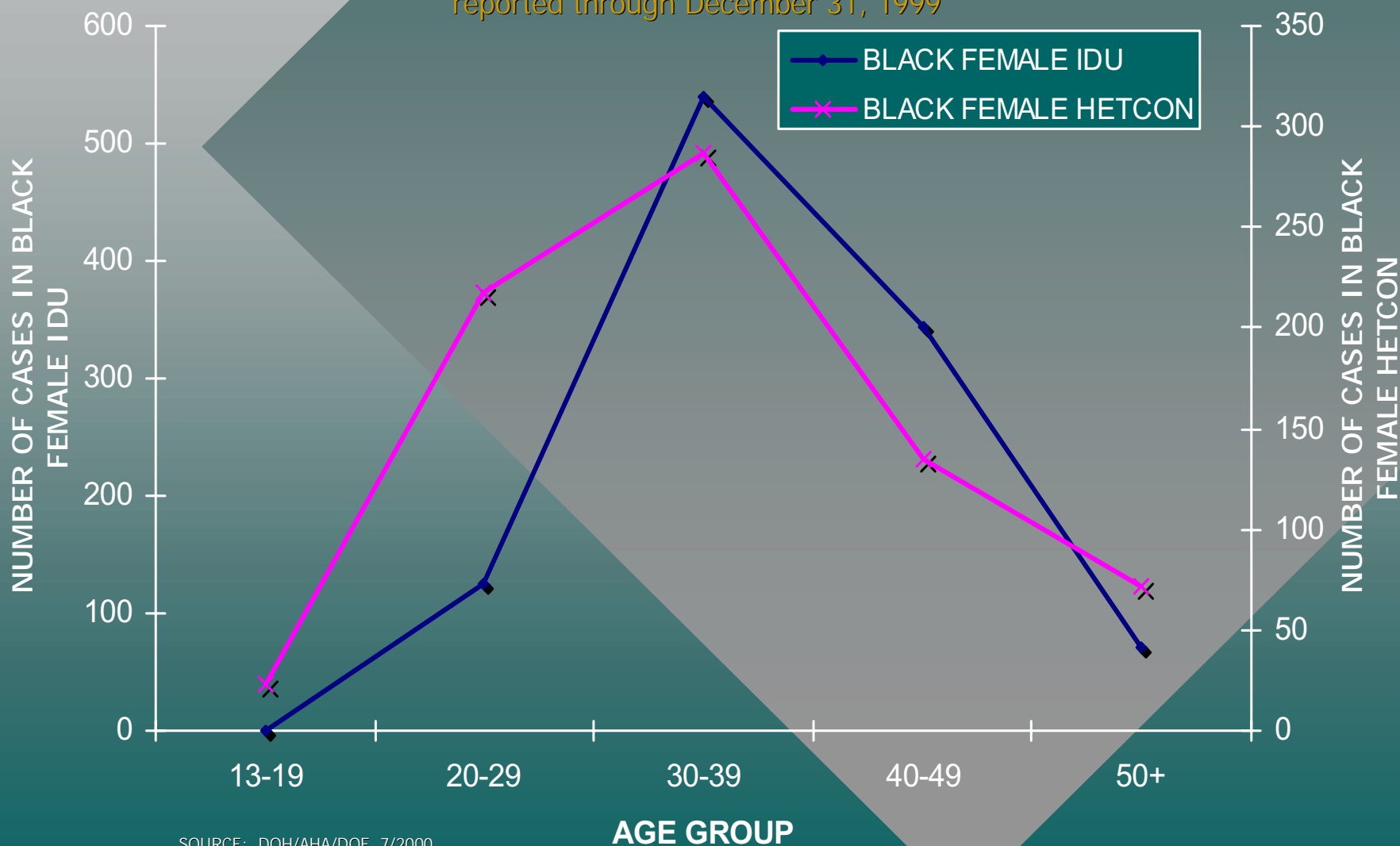
AND

- Black female HETCON living with AIDS are younger than Black female IDUs living with AIDS;

YET

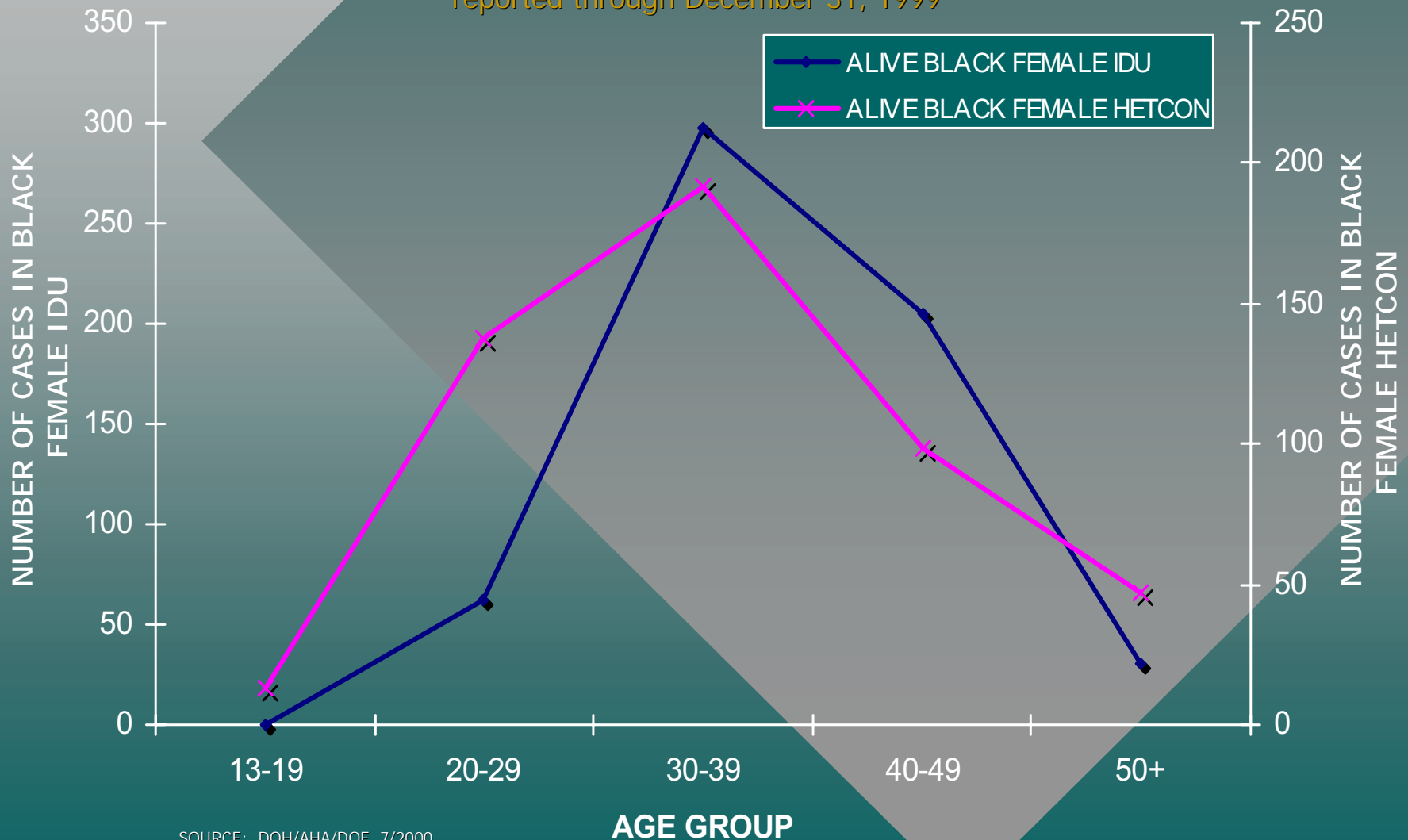
- Black female HETCON AIDS cases diagnosed at age 50+ exceed the number of Black female IDU cases in this same age group, cumulative and living.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Female IDU and HETCON with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Female IDU and HETCON Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999

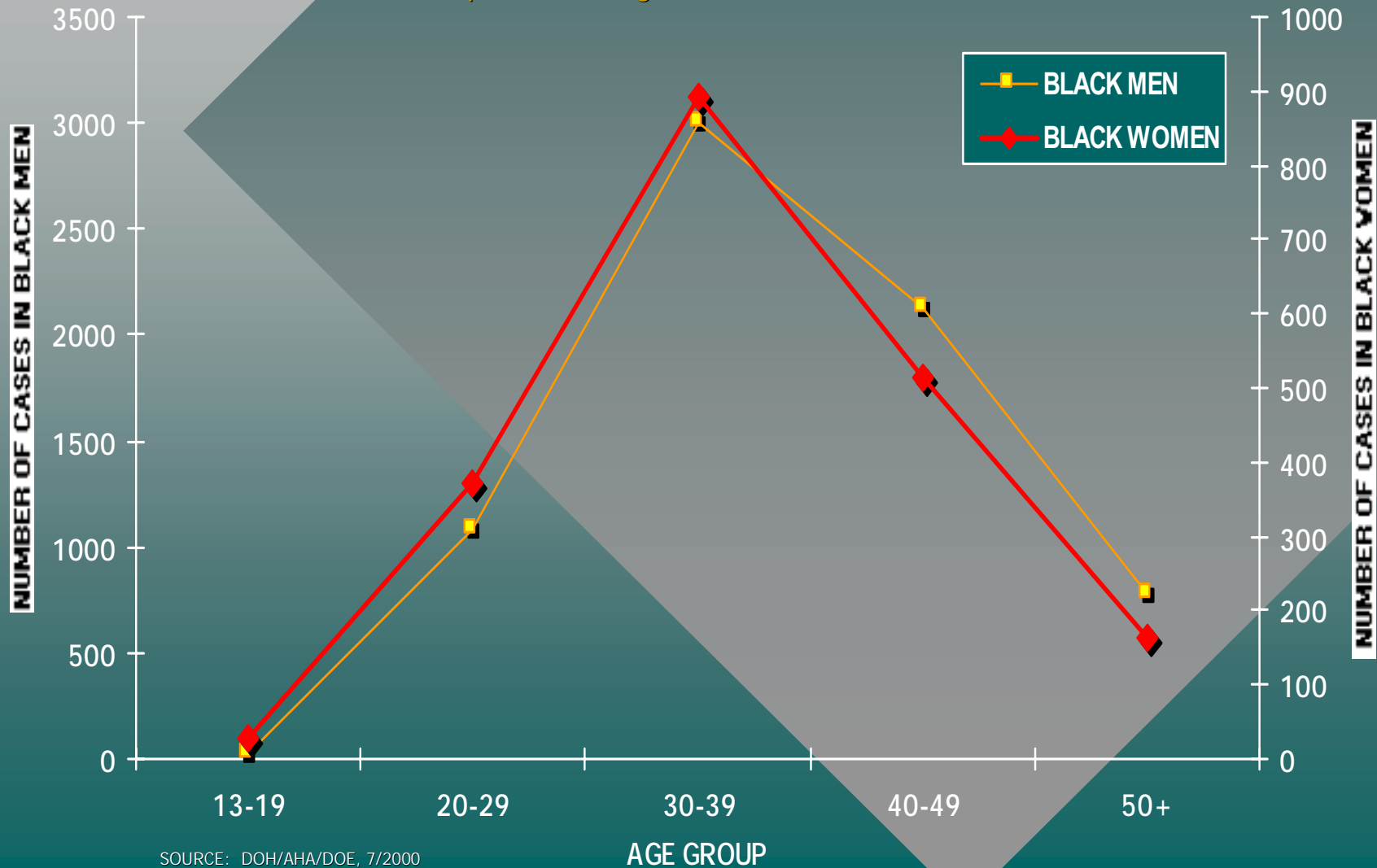


SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Women of Child-bearing Age

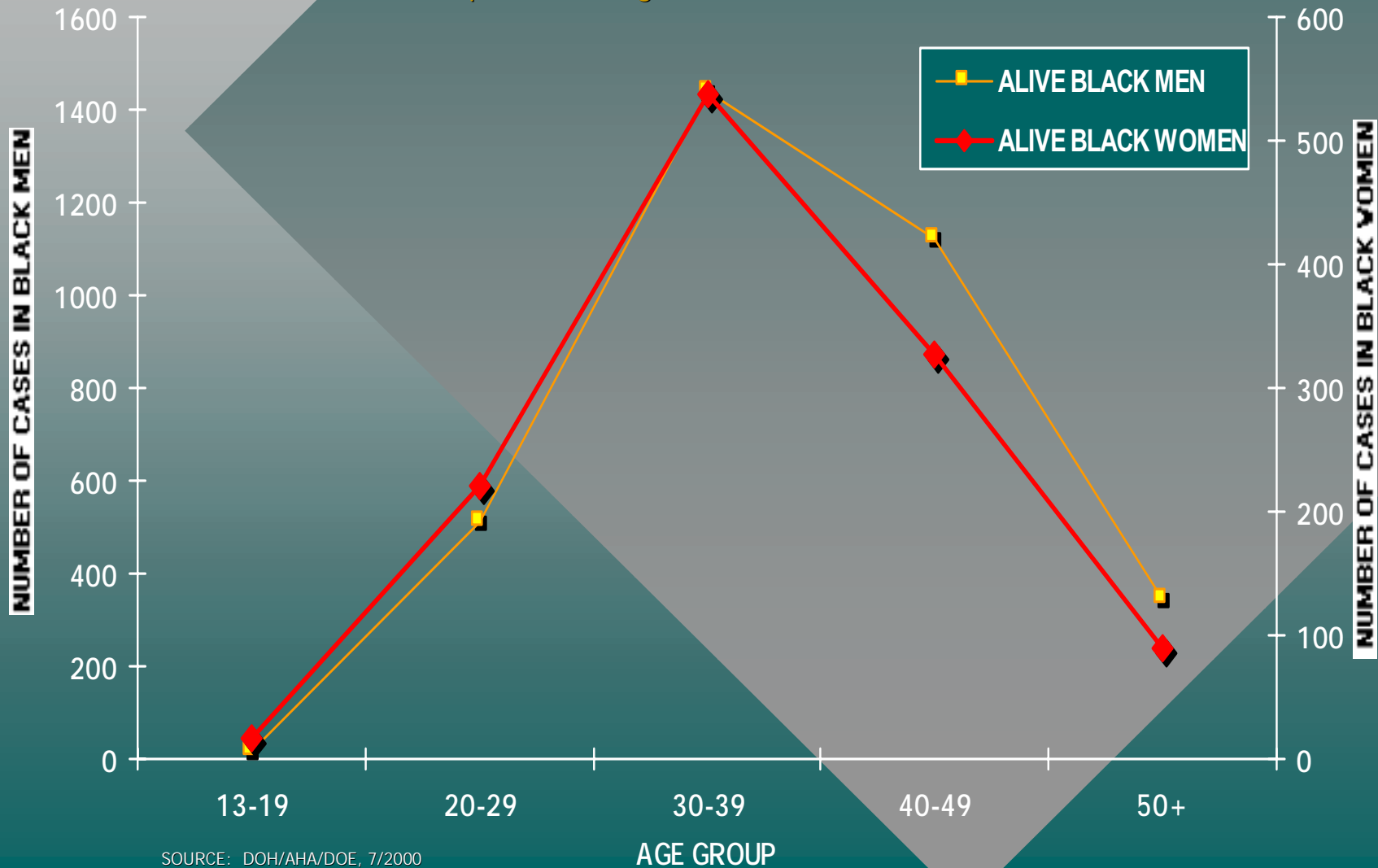
- There are 1,795 AIDS cases among women of child-bearing age (13-45) in the District of Columbia.
- Almost all (94%) of AIDS cases among women of child-bearing age are Black or African-American.
- The majority of AIDS cases among women of child-bearing age are attributed to IDU (55%), with 37% HETCON.
- Of child-bearing age women with a dx of AIDS in the District, 39% are deceased.
- Nearly one fourth (24%) of AIDS cases among women of child-bearing age were 29 years of age or less at the time that AIDS was initially diagnosed.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Men and Women with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Men and Women Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999

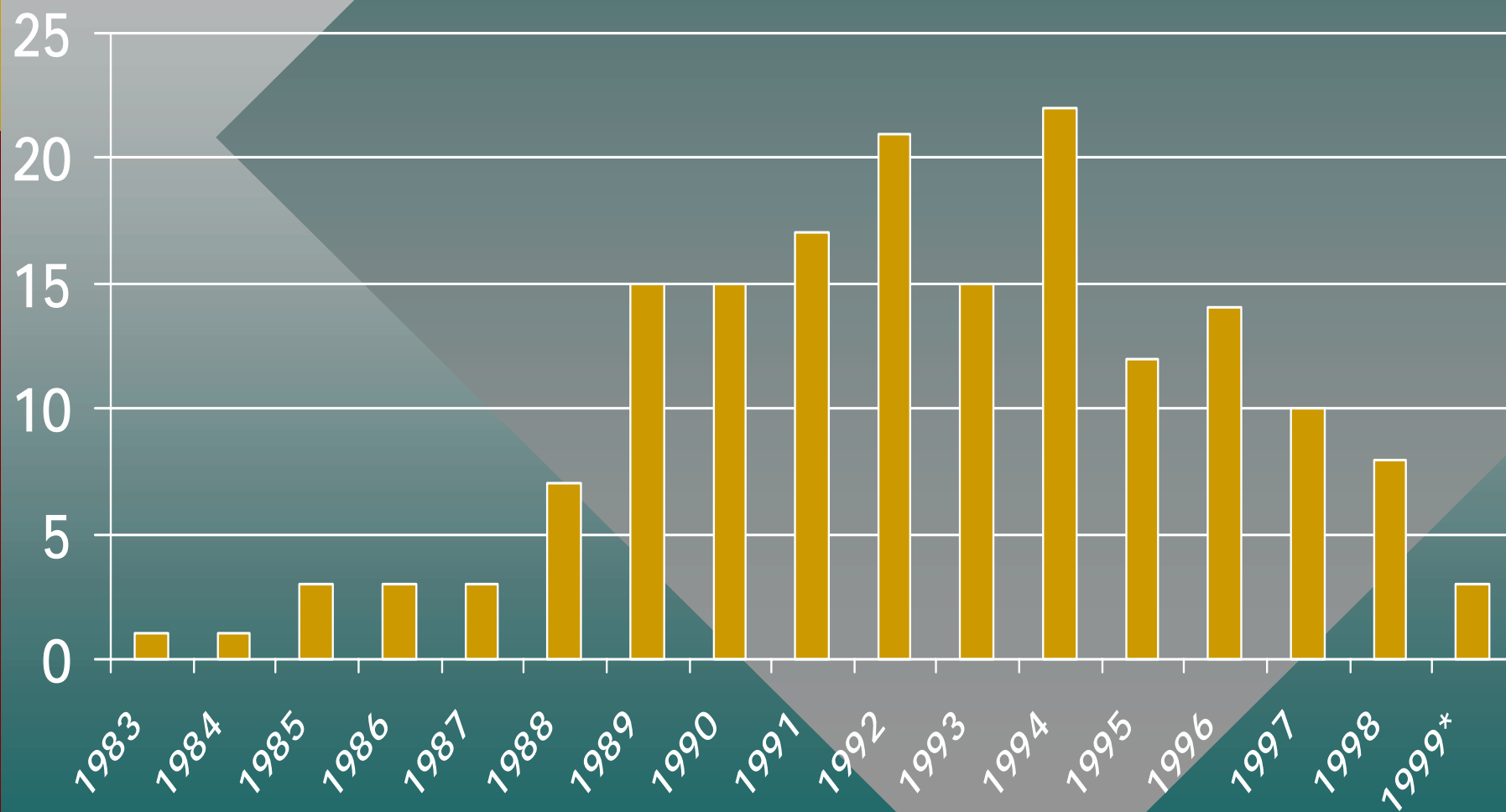


SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Pediatric AIDS Trends

- Through December 31, 1999, there is a cumulative total of 170 pediatric (age 12 & under) AIDS cases in the District.
- Almost all (95%) District pediatric AIDS cases were born to a mother with HIV infection, i.e., perinatal transmission cases.
- Similarly, 95% District pediatric cases are African-American or Black.
- The number of pediatric cases has declined from the highest number diagnosed in 1994.

Washington, D.C. Resident Pediatric AIDS Cases reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

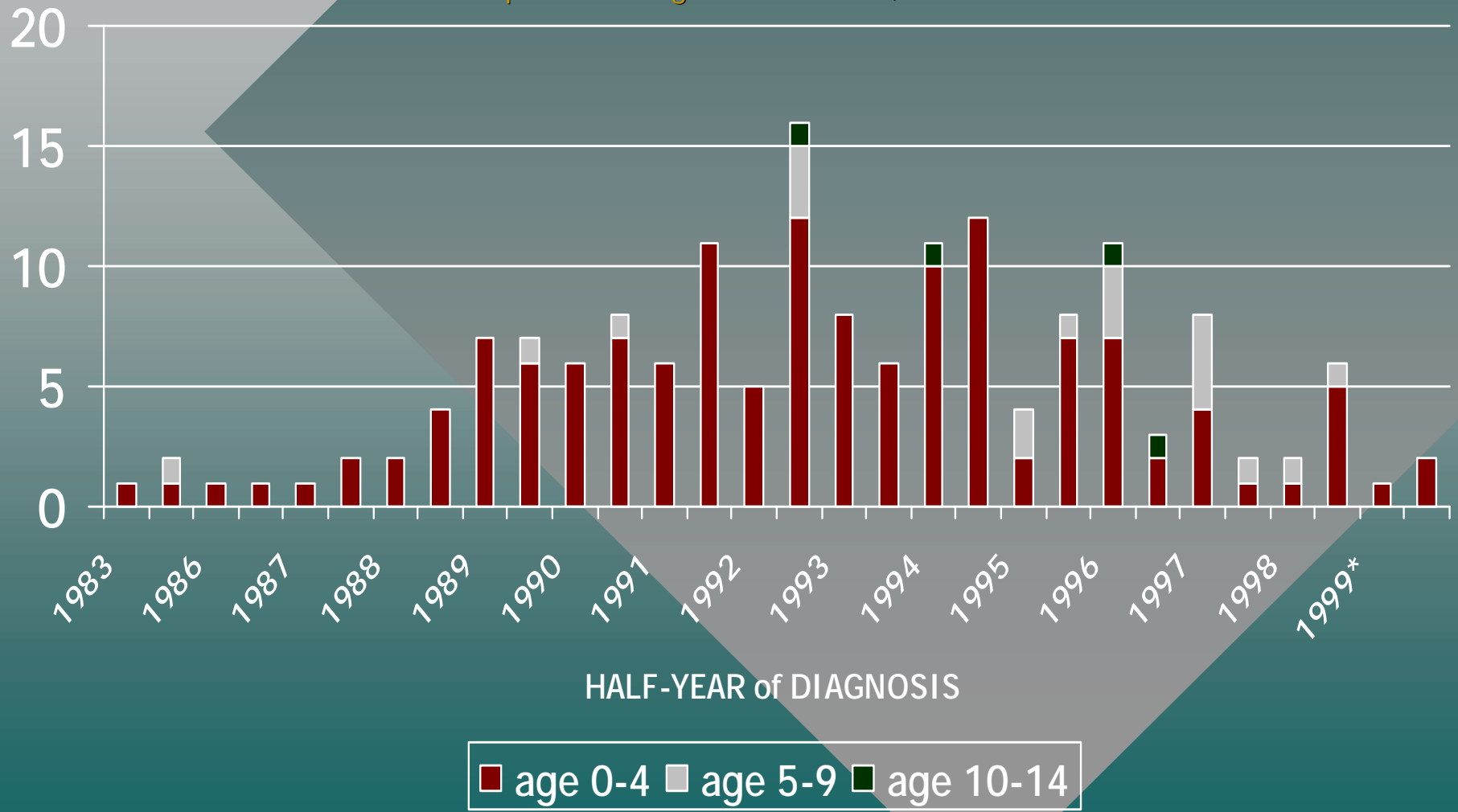
YEAR of DIAGNOSIS

*Data for 1999 are incomplete due to reporting delays.

Perinatal HIV Transmission

- Through December 31, 1999, there is a cumulative total of 164 perinatally acquired (HIV-infected newborn) AIDS cases in the District of Columbia.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of all perinatal AIDS cases are African-American or Black.
- Perinatal, or mother-to-child, transmission has decreased since the introduction of zidovudine (ZDV) protocols.
- Since 1994, the perinatal AIDS cases appear to be older at the time of initial diagnosis.

Washington, D.C. Resident Perinatally Acquired AIDS Cases by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999

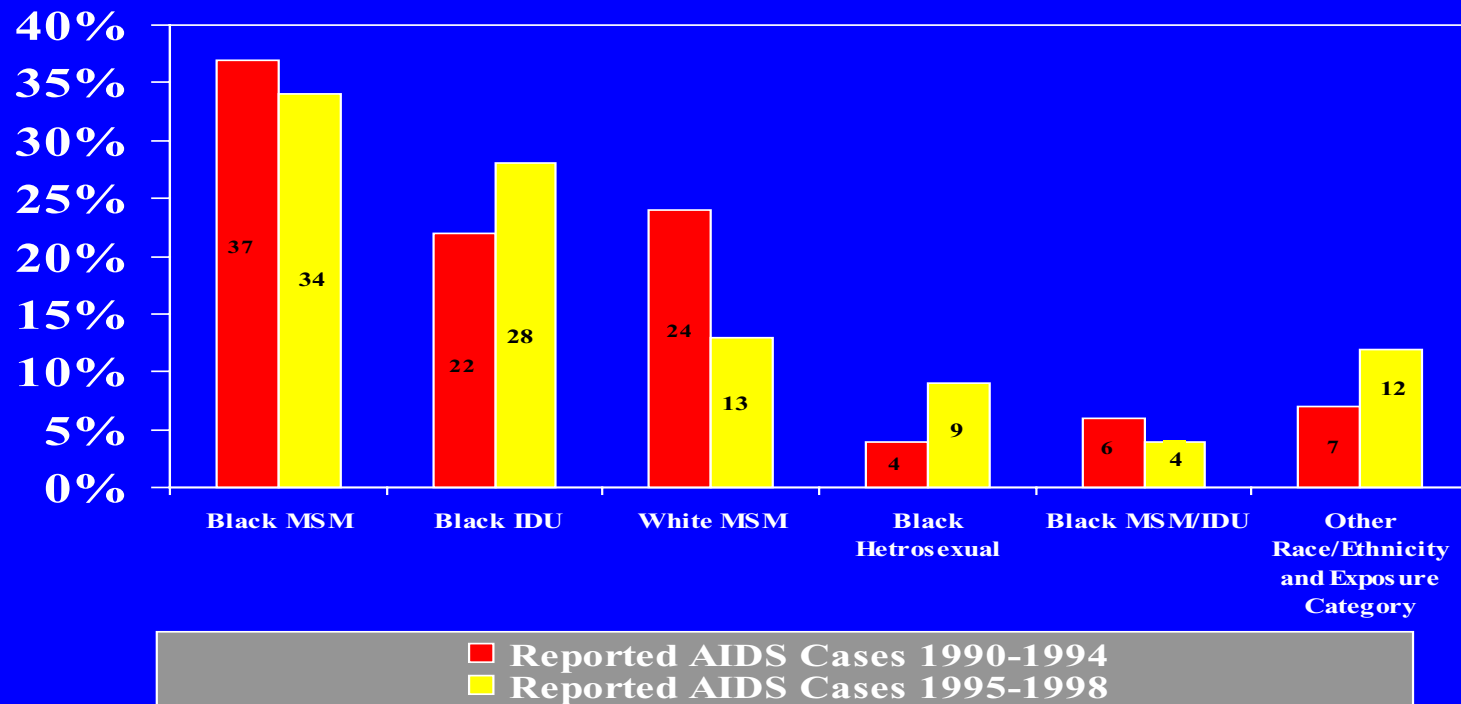


SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

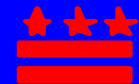
*Data for 1999 are incomplete due to reporting delays.

AIDS Trends in District Men

Male Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category



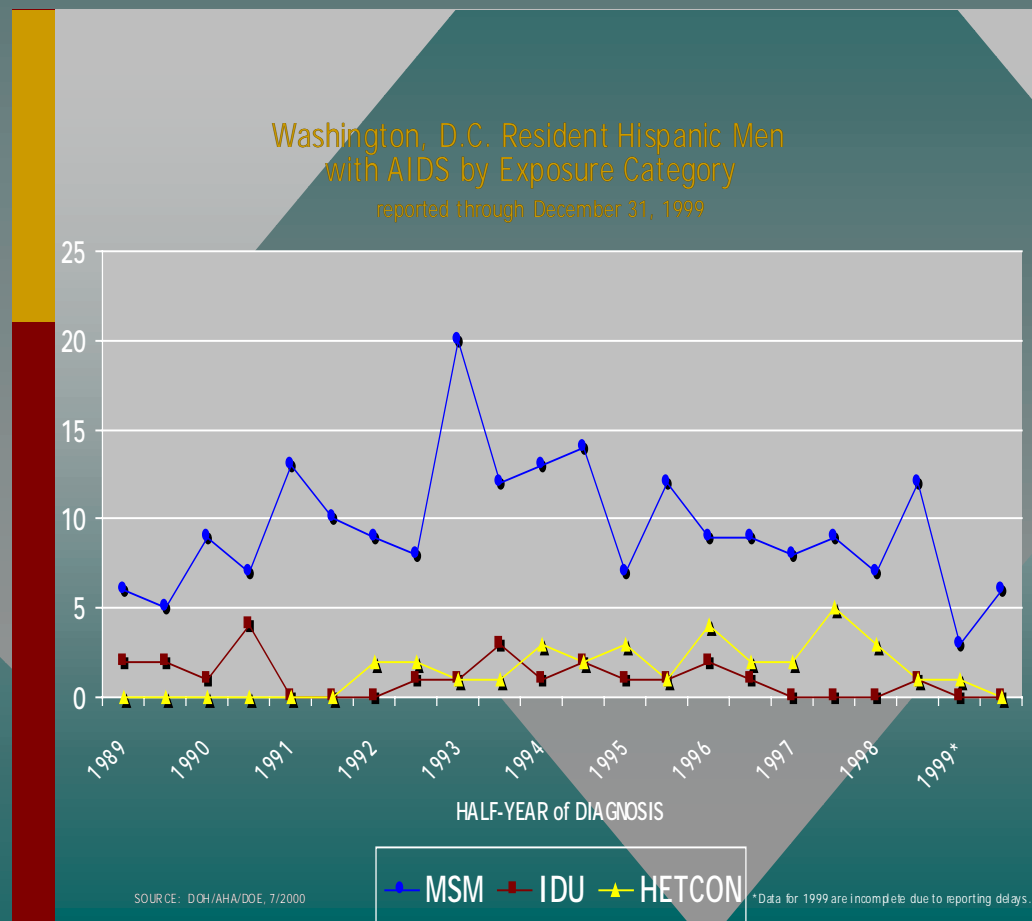
SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 2000



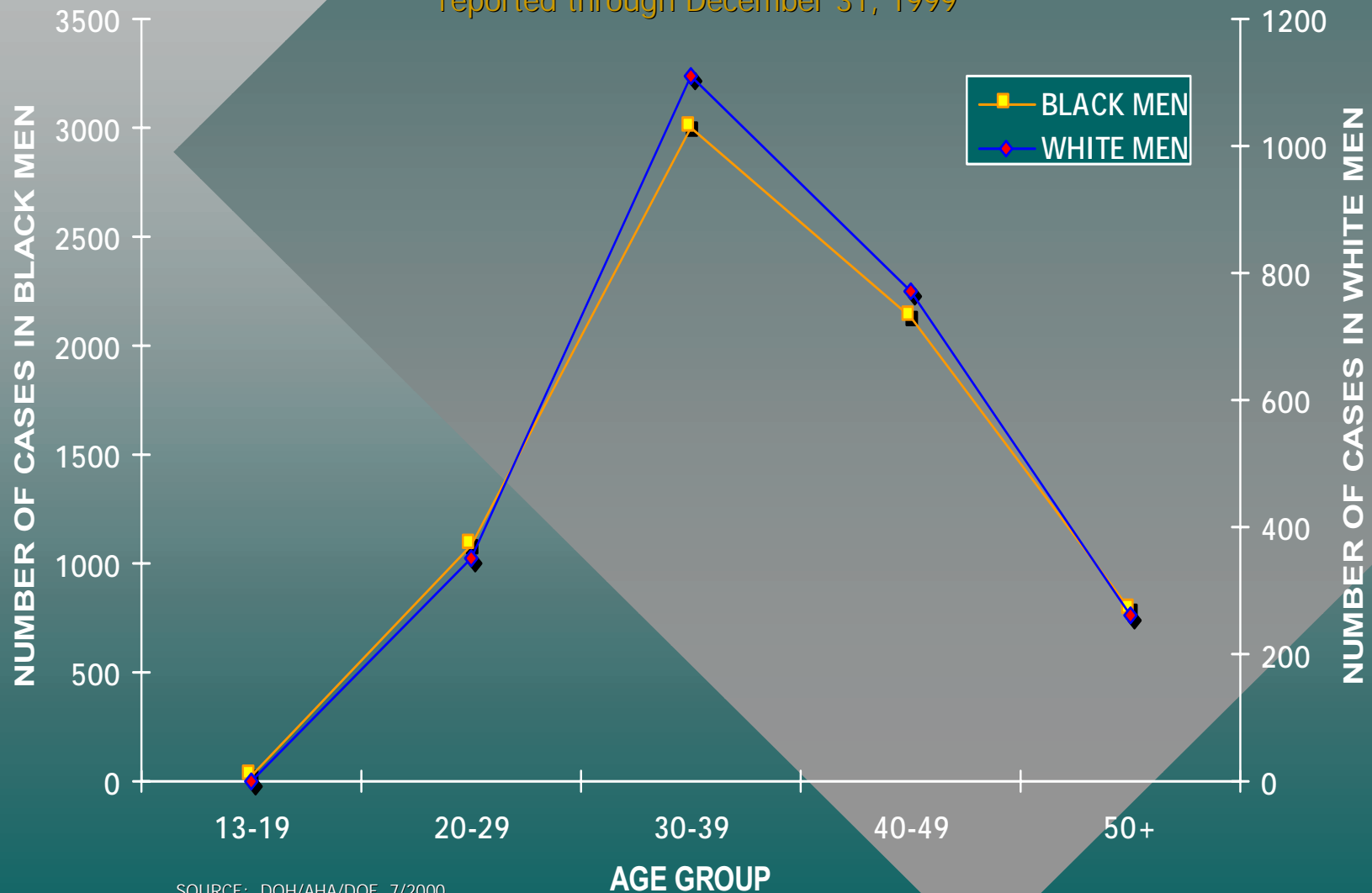
AIDS Trends in Hispanic Men

- Trends for D.C. Hispanic men with AIDS are relatively stable.
- **MSM** account for **72%** of cumulative AIDS cases among Hispanic men and have a slightly declining trend.
- Also showing a slight decline in already low numbers, 7% of total AIDS cases in Hispanic men are attributed to IDU.
- Increasingly, **HETCON** is **10%** of total AIDS cases among District Hispanic men. (75% of total Hispanic women with AIDS in the District are HETCON.)

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

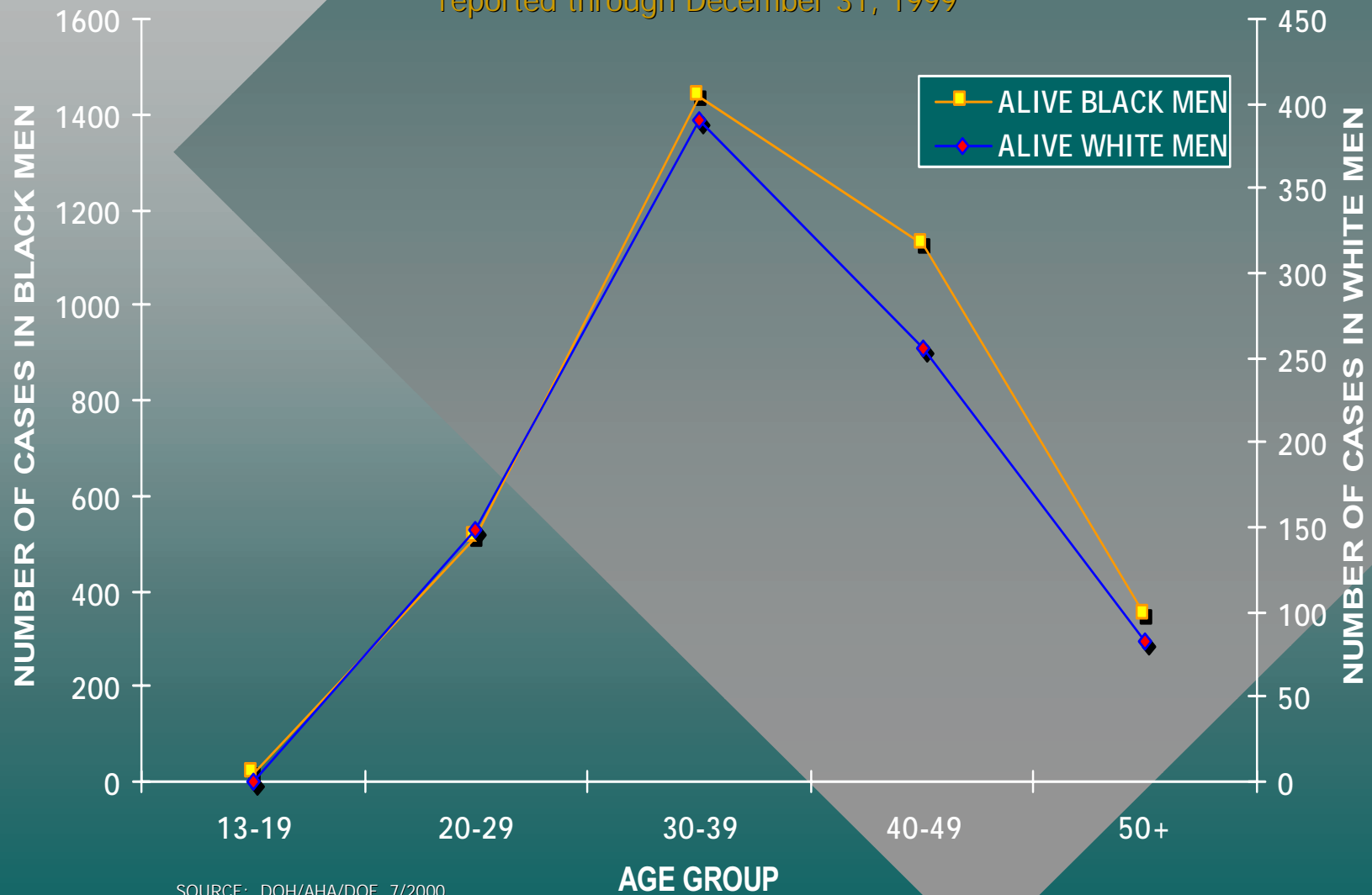


Washington, D.C. Resident Black Men and White Men with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Men and White Men Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

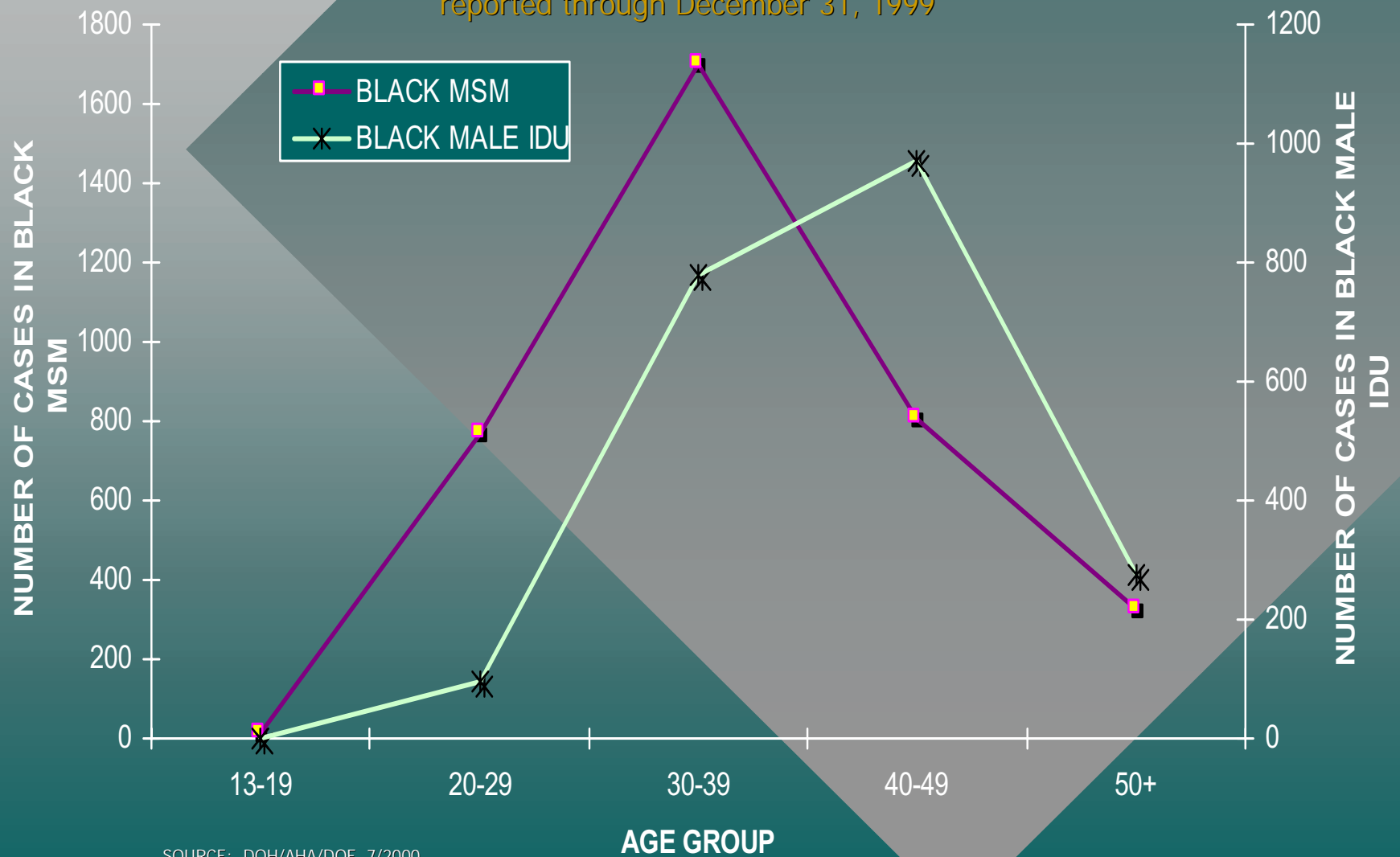
Special Note:

- Black MSM are younger than White MSM and Black male IDUs at the time they are initially diagnosed with AIDS;

AND

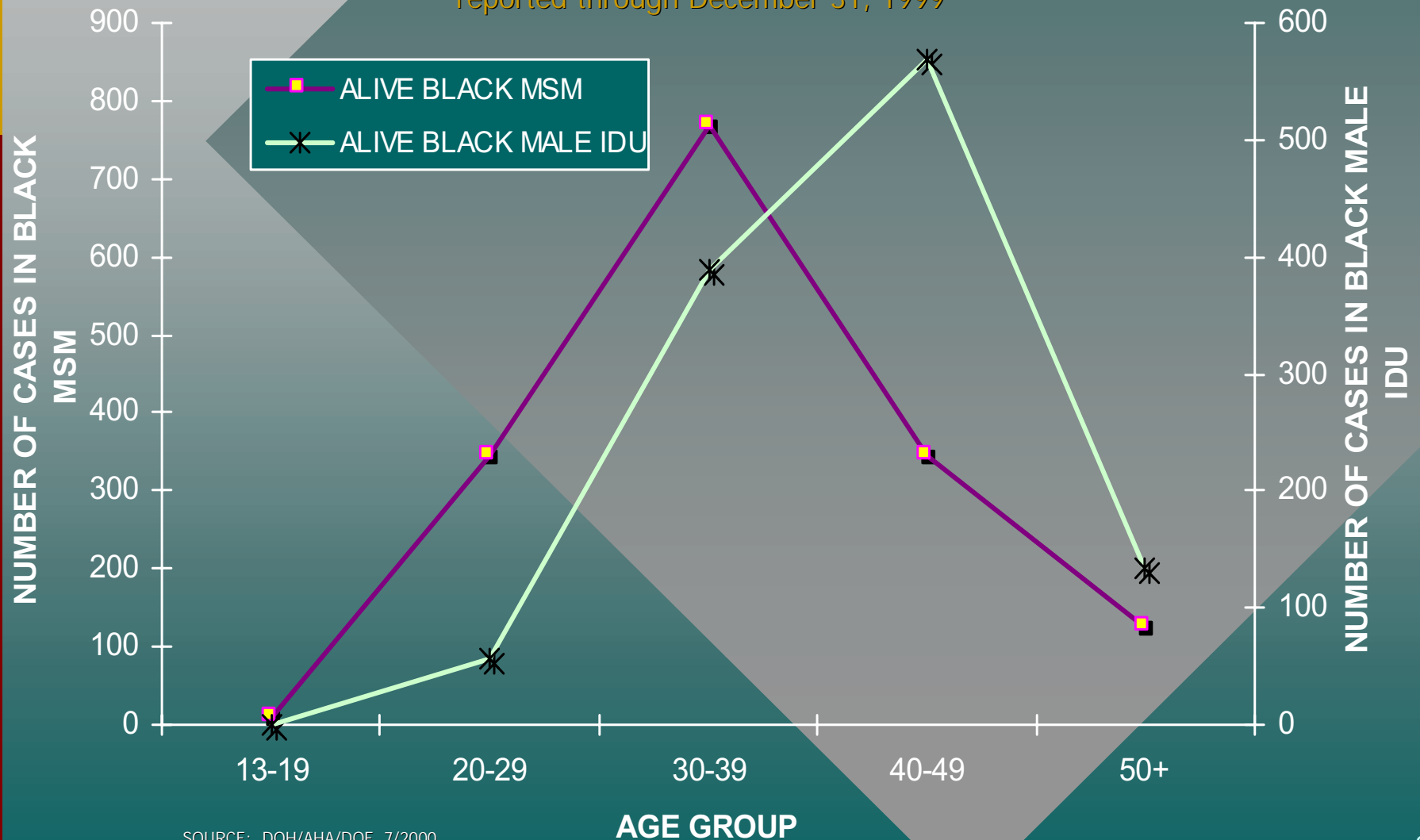
- Black MSM living with AIDS are younger than White MSM and Black male IDUs living with AIDS in the District of Columbia.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black MSM and Black Male IDU with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black MSM and Black Male IDU Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Men who have Sex with Men

- The proportion of AIDS cases attributed to MSM has decreased substantially over time.
- MSM account for 62% of cumulative cases and among men and 55% of men living with AIDS in the District.
- MSM are a smaller proportion of AIDS cases diagnosed over time.
- From 1990 to 1994, MSM comprised 52% of total cases and 63% of adult males with AIDS in the District.
- From 1995 to 1999, MSM comprised 36% of total cases and 49% of AIDS cases among adult males.

Black Men who have Sex with Men

- “Young non-Hispanic black and Hispanic MSM remain at high risk for HIV infection as indicated by higher proportions of AIDS and HIV cases among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic MSM aged 13-24 years compared with white MSM.”

SOURCE: *MMWR*, January 14, 2000; Editorial Note

- The Washington, D.C. metropolitan statistical area accounted for the 4th largest number of racial/ethnic minority MSM with AIDS in the nation, during 1996-1998.

SOURCE: *MMWR* 2000;49(No. 1):5

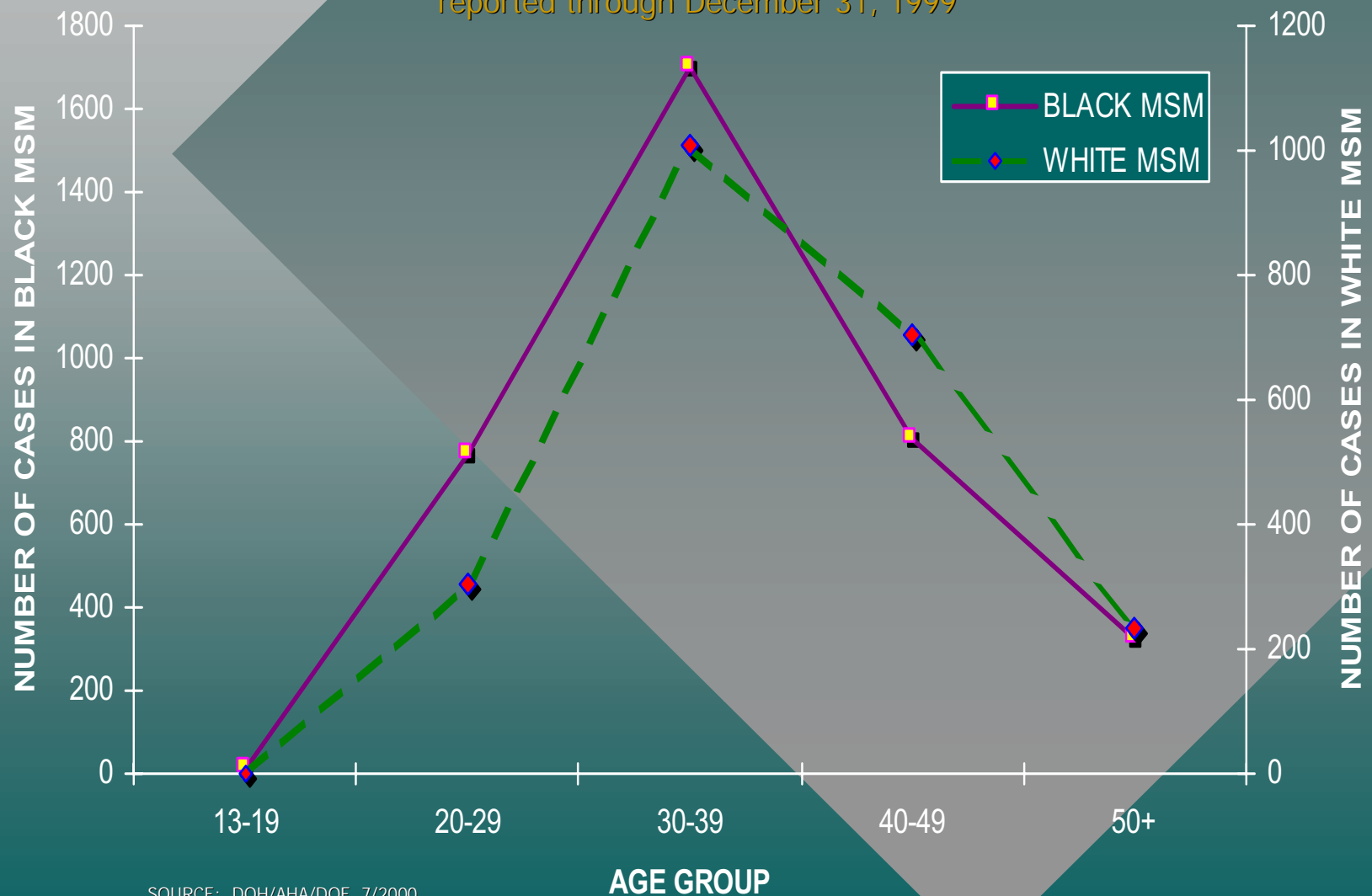
- In 1989, AIDS cases among MSM in the District of Columbia were almost equally divided between White and Black.
- Since 1996, Black MSM have proportionately increased to over 70% of MSM diagnosed with AIDS in the District.

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

White Men who have Sex with Men

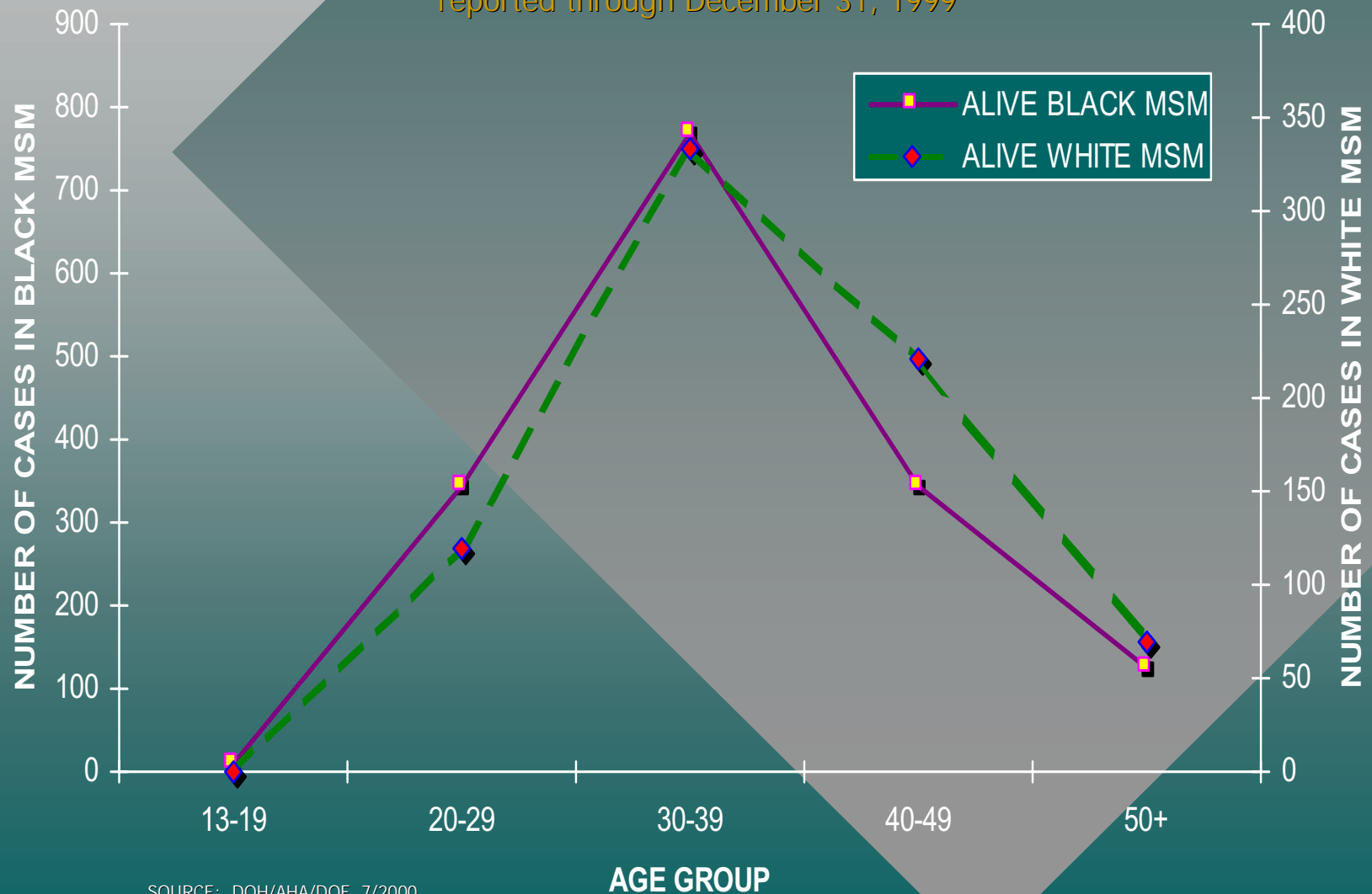
- Of AIDS cases reported from 1995 to 1998 among MSM in the District, approximately 1/4th were among Whites (26%).
- Of the cumulative AIDS cases among adult Whites (2,585), 87% are among MSM.
- Of the cumulative AIDS deaths among adult Whites (1,653), 91% are among MSM.
- Of the White adults living with AIDS in the District (932), 80% are among MSM.
- White MSM tend to be older than Black MSM at the time of initial AIDS diagnosis and for District MSM living with AIDS.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black MSM and White MSM
with AIDS by Age Group
reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black MSM and White MSM Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999

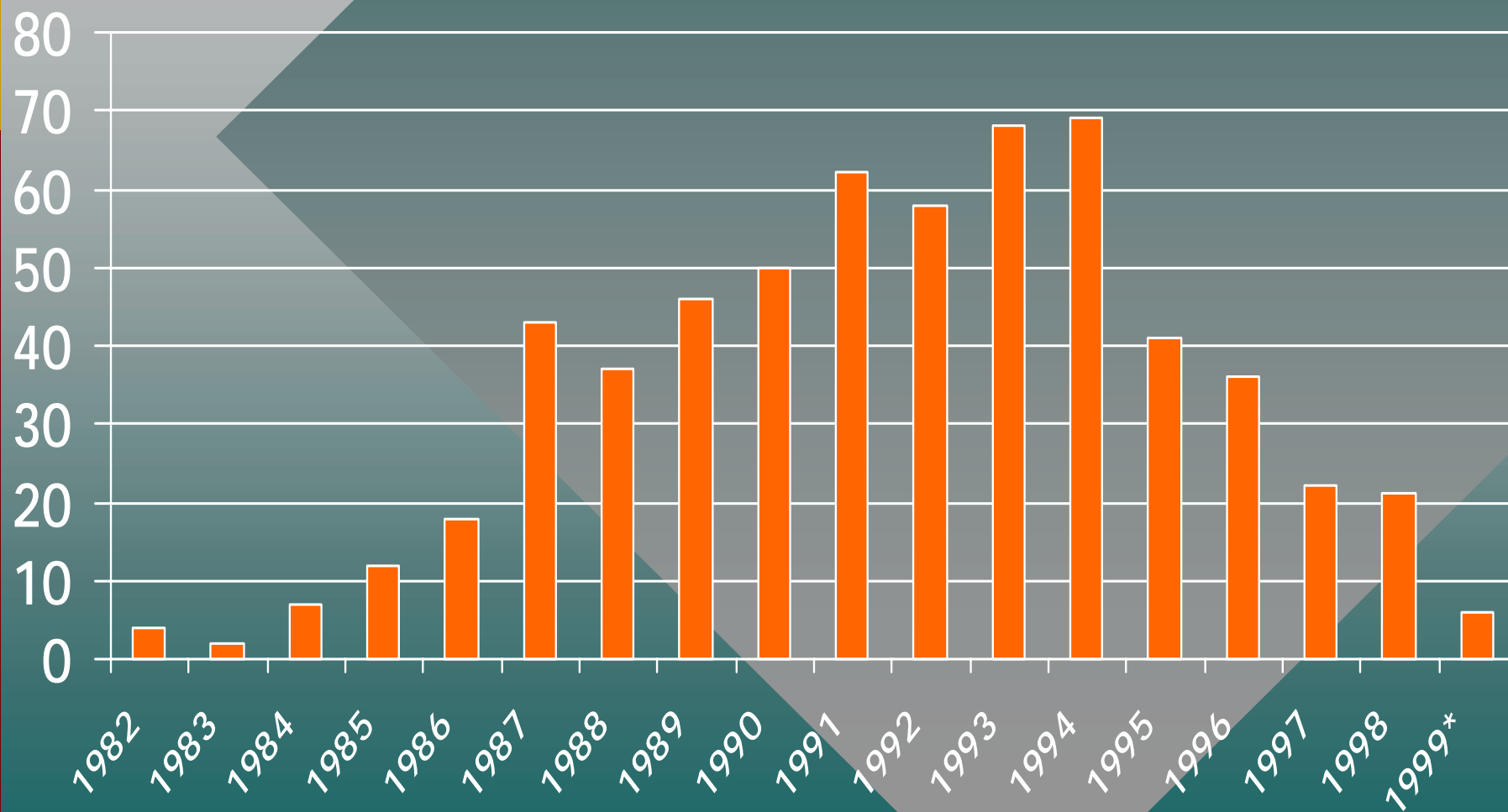


SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Men who have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs

- Men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use make up a separate exposure category.
- The proportion of AIDS cases attributed to MSM/IDU is declining both nationally and in the District of Columbia.
- From 1990 to 1994, 6% of total AIDS cases are MSM/IDU in the District by year of report and also by year of diagnosis.
- From 1995 to 1999, 3% of all District AIDS cases are MSM/IDU.
- The racial/ethnic distribution of MSM/IDU AIDS cases among District residents is 81% Black, 16% White, and 3% Hispanic.

Washington, D.C. Resident AIDS Cases among MSM/IDU reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

YEAR of DIAGNOSIS

*Data for 1999 are incomplete due to reporting delays.

Injection Drug Users

- The overall proportion of cases attributed to IDU has increased over time in the District; from 1990 to 1994 there was a significantly steady increase.
- Of AIDS cases diagnosed from 1990 to 1994, 30% of all cases are ascribed to IDU.
- The trend line from 1995 to 1999 representing IDU is not in decline like MSM.
- The trend line for IDU actually surpasses all other modes of transmission in 1996, 1997, and 1998.
- Of AIDS cases diagnosed from 1995 to 1999, 33% of all cases are ascribed to IDU.
- Seventy percent (70%) of individuals initially diagnosed with AIDS while in a correctional facility are classified as IDU.

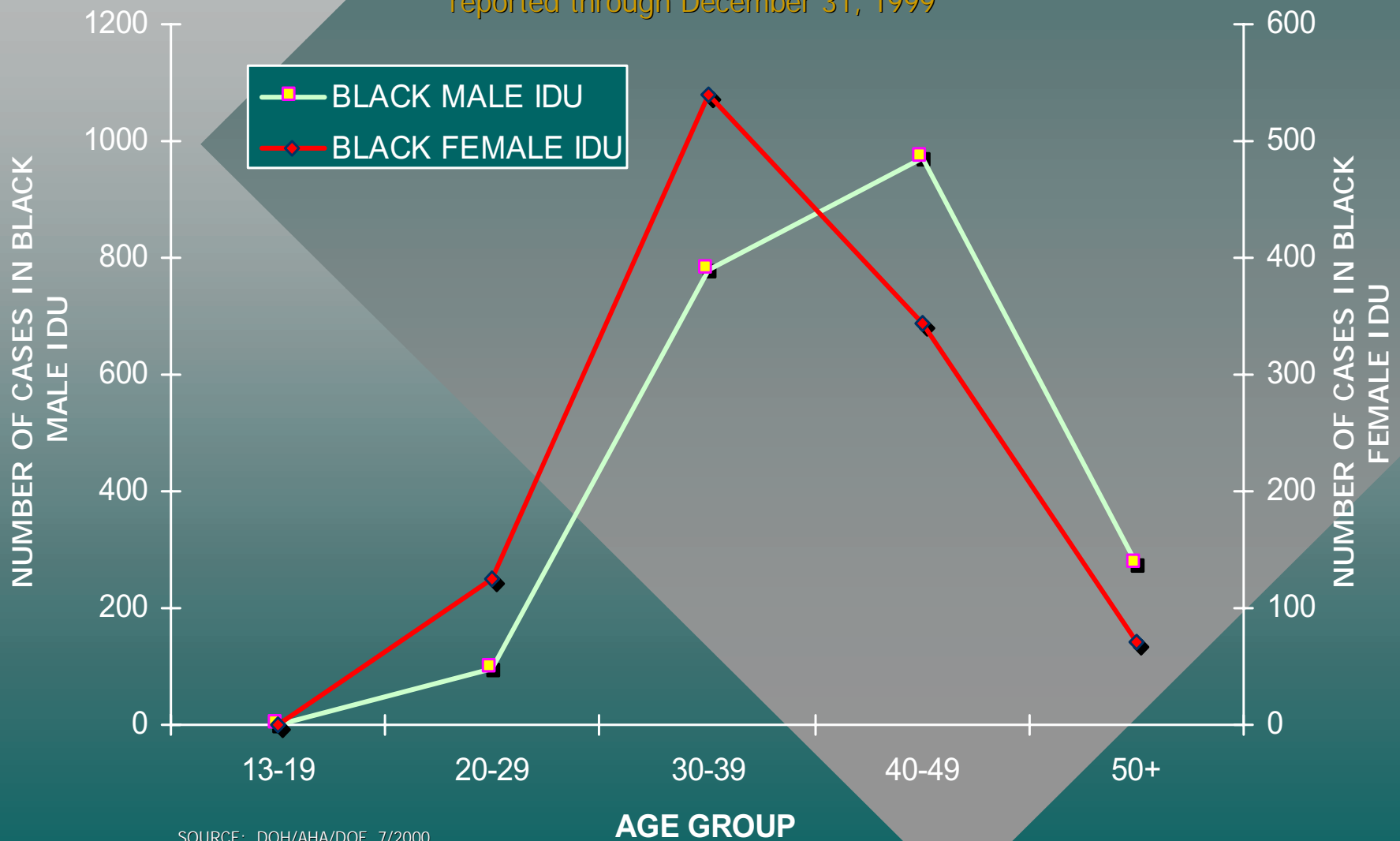
Male Injection Drug Users

- Cumulatively, 22% of AIDS cases among men in the District are classified as IDU.
- Of men living with AIDS, injection drug use accounts for 26%.
- From 1990 to 1994, 24% of adult males diagnosed with AIDS are IDU.
- From 1995 to 1999, 30% of adult males diagnosed with AIDS are IDU.
- Male IDUs are older than female IDUs at the time of initial AIDS diagnosis and among those in the District living with AIDS.

Female Injection Drug Users

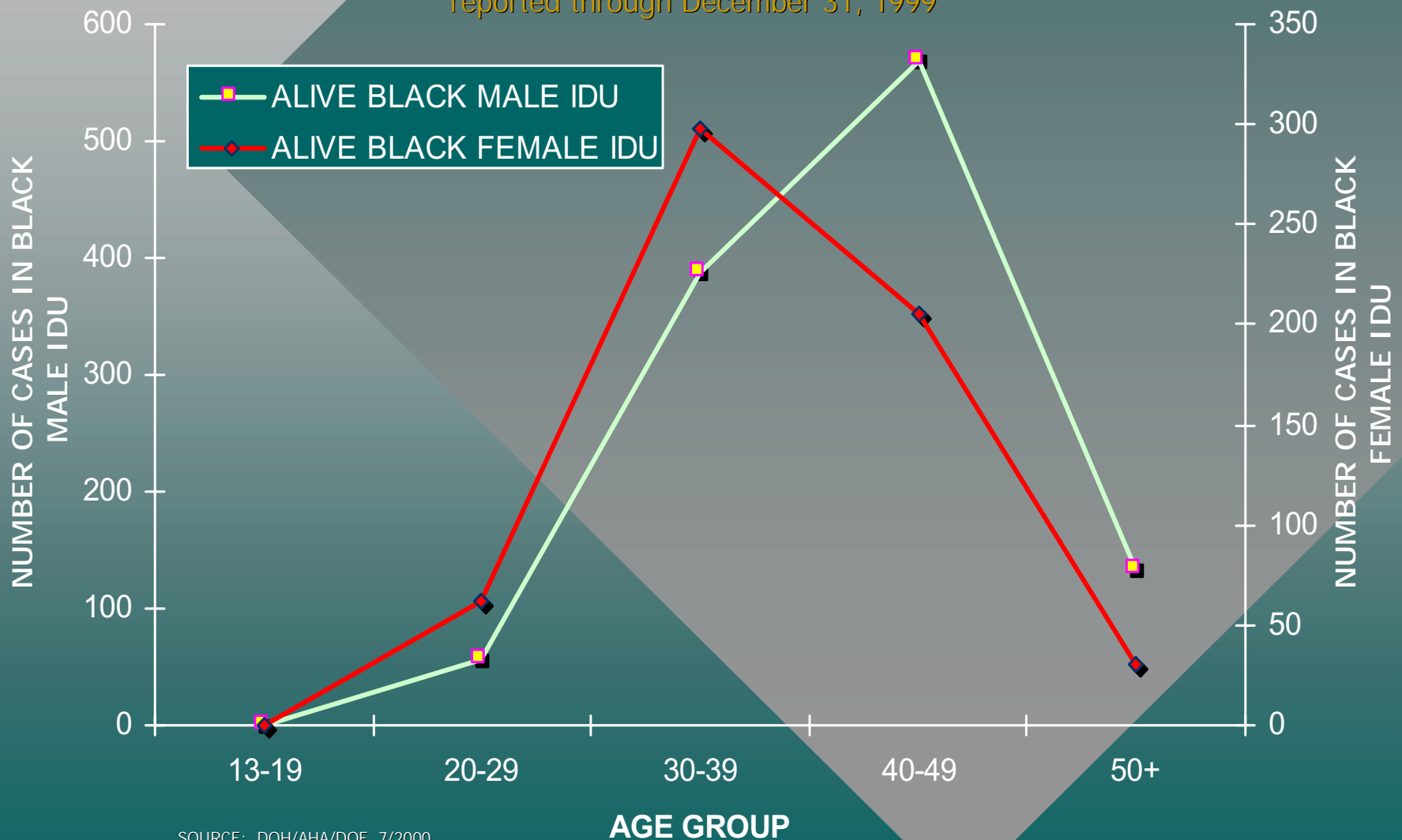
- Cumulatively, 54% of AIDS cases among women in the District of Columbia are classified as IDU.
- Of women living with AIDS in the District, injection drug use accounts for 50%.
- From 1990 to 1994, 64% of adult females diagnosed with AIDS are IDU.
- From 1995 to 1999, 45% of adult females diagnosed with AIDS are IDU.
- At initial diagnosis of AIDS, 50% of female IDU cases are age 30-39 and 12% are age 20-29.
- Of cumulative pediatric AIDS cases, 33% of the children were perinatally infected with HIV from their IDU mothers.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Male and Female IDU
with AIDS by Age Group
reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Male and Female IDU
Living with AIDS by Age Group
reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Heterosexual Transmission

- “Studies indicate that heterosexual transmission of HIV is currently most common among age, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups that have the highest incidence of traditional STDs, such as gonorrhea and syphilis. In addition, increases in syphilis incidence in specific areas throughout the United States have preceded increases in HIV prevalence among prenatal women by about two years. For example, the geographic distribution of reported gonorrhea and syphilis in the United States corresponds closely with the distribution of areas with the highest prevalence of HIV among pregnant women.”

SOURCE: *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, Institute of Medicine; 1997, p56

Female Heterosexual Contact

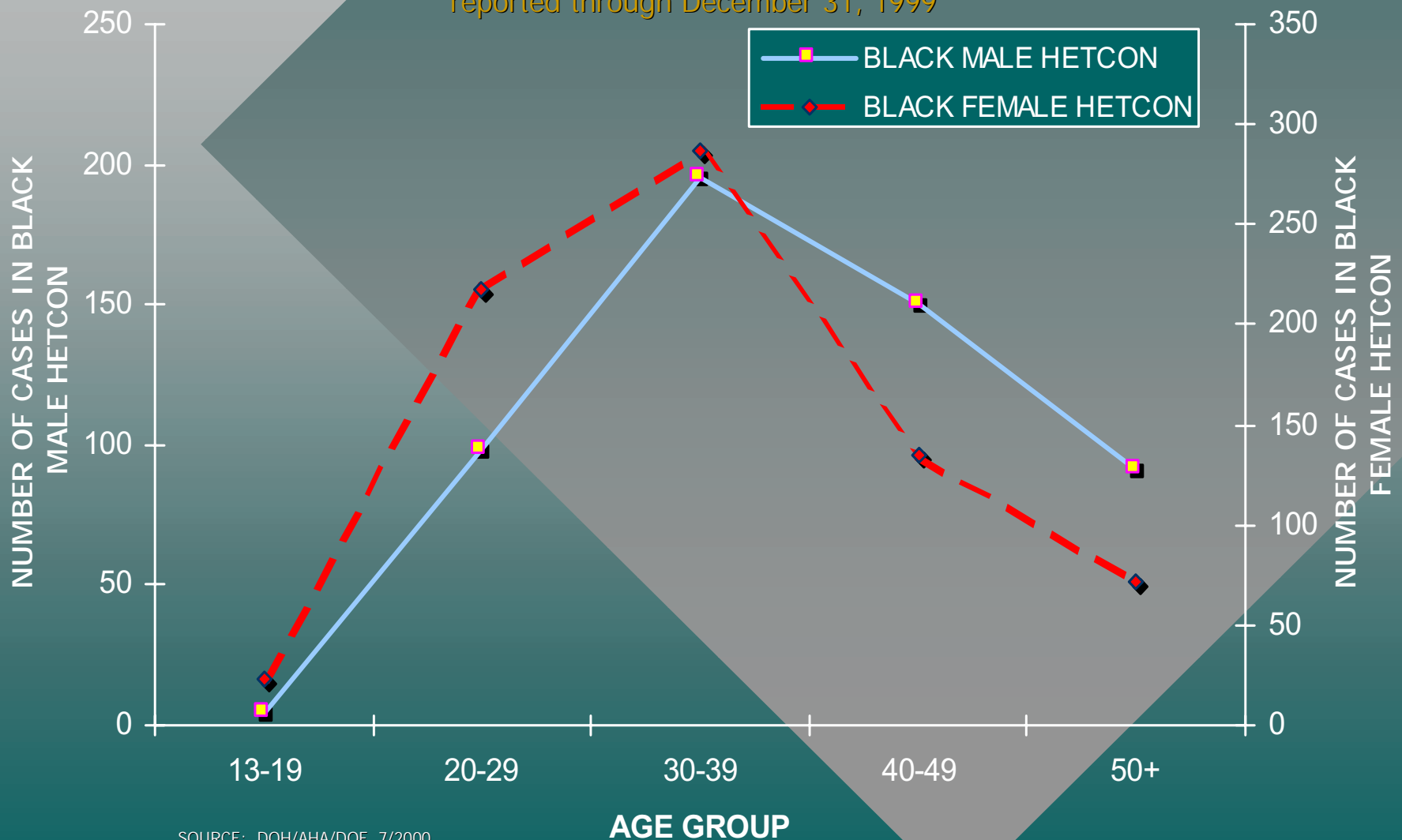
- Heterosexual transmission is indicated for 38% of cumulative AIDS cases among women in the District of Columbia.
- At initial diagnosis of AIDS, 40% of female HETCON cases are age 30-39 and 30% are age 20-29, younger than the IDU female cases in the District.
- Of women living with AIDS in the District, 41% are cases attributed to heterosexual contact.
- Of those, heterosexual contact to a male(s) with AIDS or documented HIV infection, risk not specified, accounts for 24% and heterosexual contact to male IDU(s) is 12%.
- Of pediatric AIDS cases, 11% acquired HIV perinatally from their mothers who had heterosexual contact with IDUs.

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Male Heterosexual Contact

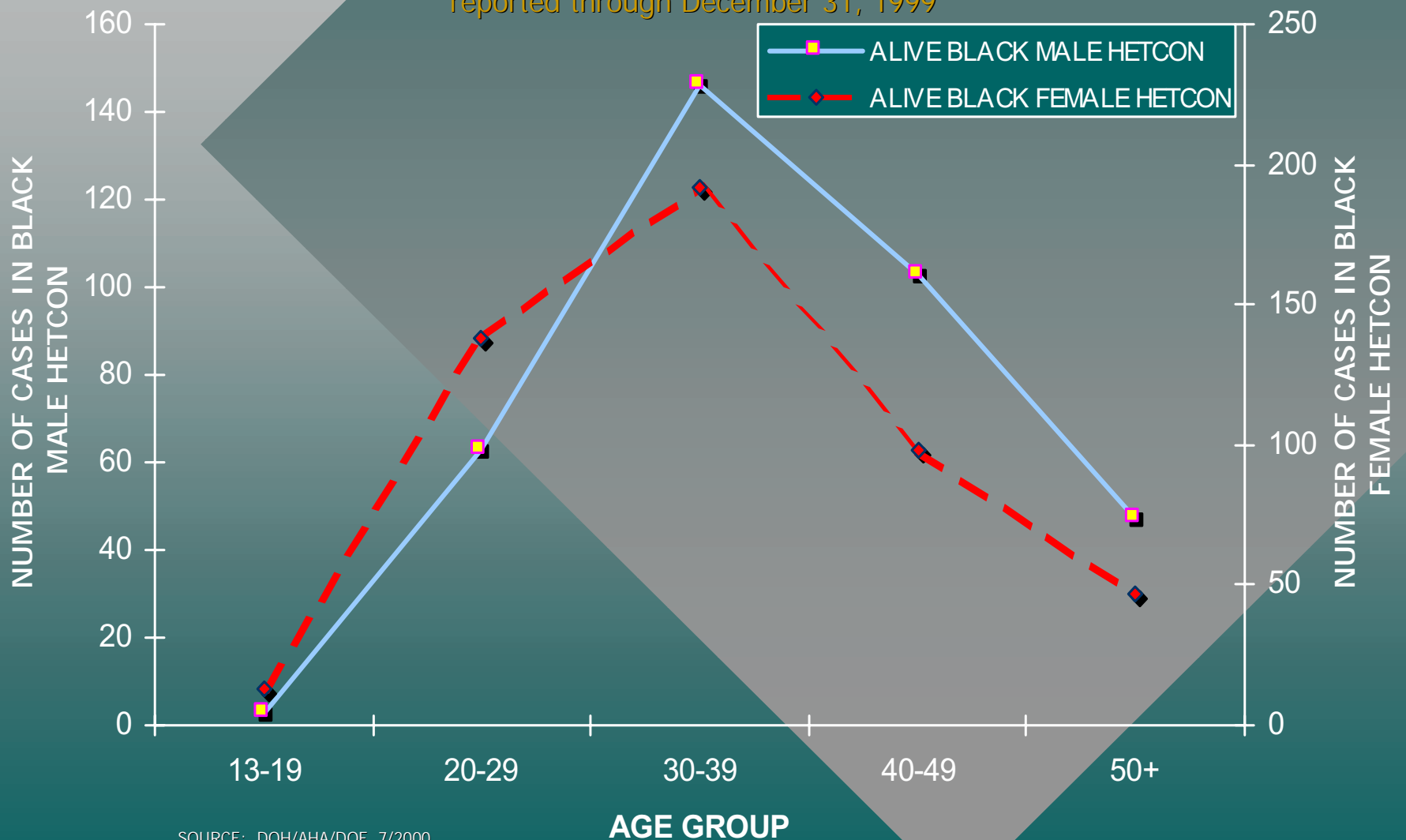
- Heterosexual transmission is indicated for 6% of cumulative AIDS cases among men in the District of Columbia.
- Of men living with AIDS in the District, 9% are cases attributed to heterosexual contact.
- Heterosexual contact to a female(s) with AIDS or documented HIV infection, risk not specified, accounts for 4% and heterosexual contact to female IDU(s) is 2%.
- Male HETCON AIDS cases are older than female HETCON cases at the time of initial AIDS diagnosis and also among District residents living with AIDS.

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Male and Female HETCON with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



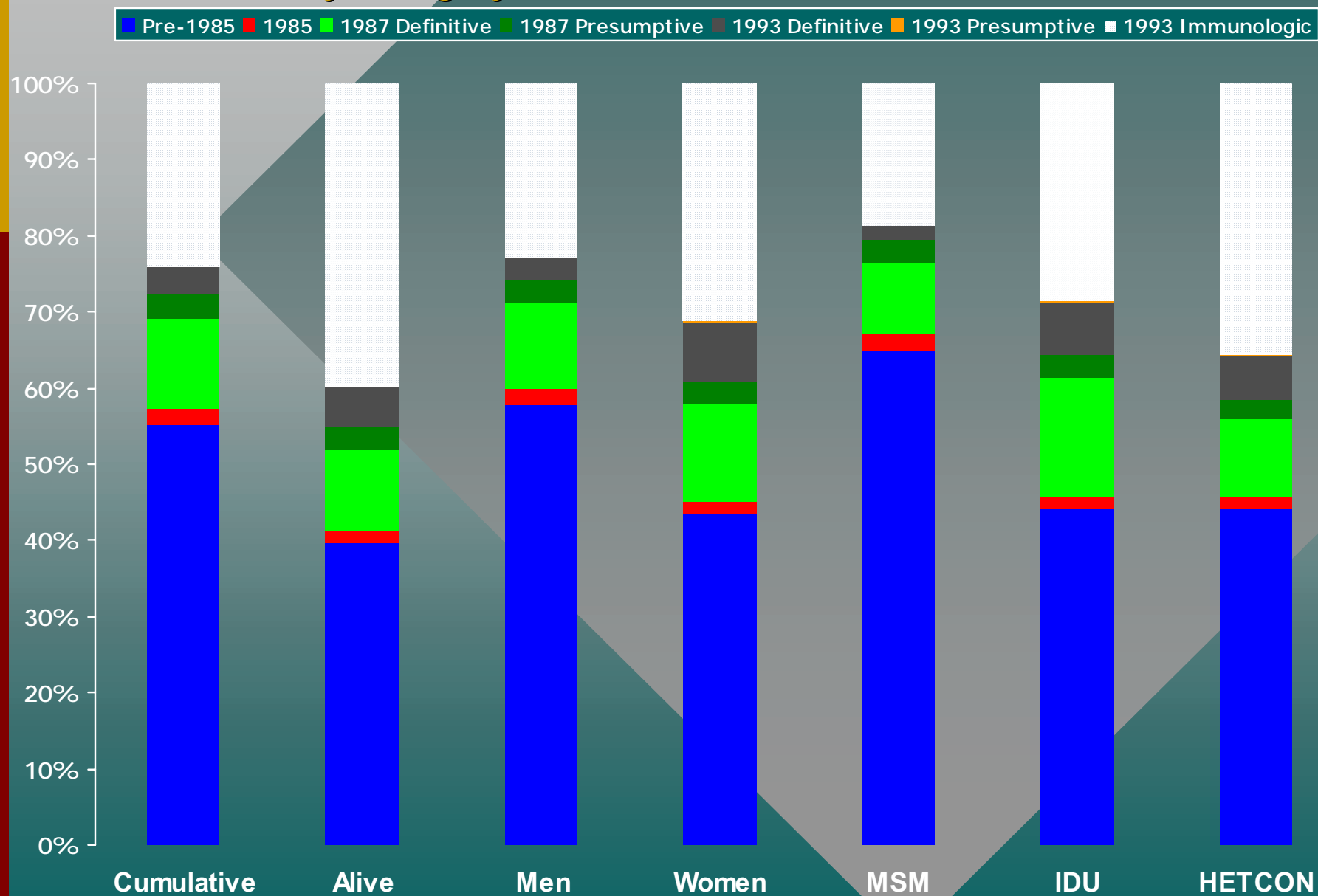
SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident Black Male and Female HETCON Living with AIDS by Age Group reported through December 31, 1999



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Washington, D.C. Resident AIDS Cases by Category of CDC AIDS Case Definition



SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000

Cross-Category Populations

- Adolescents and Young Adults (13-24)

RACE/ETHNICITY: 84% B, 12% W, 4% H, 1% other

MODE: 47% MSM, 30% HETCON, 11% IDU

GENDER: 68% M = 70% MSM, 11% HETCON, 7% IDU

32% F = 71% HETCON, 19% IDU

- The Incarcerated

RACE/ETHNICITY: 98% B, 1% W, 1% H

MODE: 70% IDU, 14% MSM, 7% HETCON

GENDER: 88% M, 12% F

AGE: 45% age 30-39, 33% age 40-49, 15% age 20-29

- The Homeless

RACE/ETHNICITY: 89% B, 6% W, 4% H

MODE: 42% IDU, 25% MSM, 17% HETCON

HIV PREVENTION TARGET POPULATIONS:

AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Mode of Transmission by
Selected Years of AIDS Diagnosis, Mortality Status, and Cumulative Total
District of Columbia residents reported through December 31, 1999

	BMSM	BMIDU	BFIDU	BFHET	BMHET	WMSM	BMSM/ IDU	HMSM	PERI- NATAL	WMSM/ IDU	WMIDU	WFIDU
RANK	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1998dx	201	175	100	80	58	61	19	19	8	*	7	5
1994dx	351	295	145	71	51	143	57	27	23	10	9	*
1989dx	222	79	36	11	14	222	39	11	14	*	*	*
ALIVE	1,592	1,149	595	488	362	745	192	137	91	44	41	34
DEAD	2,022	972	486	246	176	1,507	294	115	73	54	27	15
TOTAL	3,614	2,121	1,081	734	538	2,252	486	252	164	98	68	49

SOURCE: DOH/AHA/DOE, 7/2000